

JEWISH OBSERVER

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MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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ISRAEL-JORDAN BORDER TENSION
BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows the Security Council in session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York discussing Israel - Arab tension.—U.N. Photo

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THE WEEK

"AVOID RUMOURS AND PROVOCATIONS"

—Hamarskjold.

A week of growing tension on Israel's borders ended with an appeal from the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hamarskjold, to both Israel and the Arab States asking them to refrain from spreading rumours and to avoid any provocative acts which might increase bitterness in the Middle East. The record of this week was in every way grave and important, yet not altogether unhelpful:

IN NEW YORK General Bennike made his report to the Security Council on the Quibya attack and the border tension; he charged Israel with full responsibility but related "the night of horror" to other border incidents; he warned that Jerusalem was a "powder keg"; tension on the border was "near breaking point."

AMBASSADOR EBAN earlier told the Security Council that his Government would interrupt work on the Jordan Canal while the issue was discussed. On Wednesday afternoon President Eisenhower announced that the U.S. would now restore economic aid to Israel.

IN JERUSALEM, Premier Ben-Gurion held an Economic Conference with 150 leading Jews from abroad to consider Israel's economic position; Ben-Gurion denounced attempts to bring economic pressure on Israel to stop development schemes.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S Special Envoy Eric Johnston arrived in Jerusalem for discussions with the Israel Government on the U.N. Plan for the Jordan Valley (see p. 12). Johnston had previously visited London and most of the Arab capitals—but not Baghdad. Iraq considered him *persona non grata*.

JORDANIAN TERRORISTS derailed an Israel goods train on the Haifa-Tel Aviv line where it passes close to the Jordanian border; the Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Jordan for this "incident."

THE ARAB LEAGUE concluded its special session in Amman. It made military proposals to the Defence Committee to co-ordinate measures against Israel.



U.N. Chief of Staff General Bennike
arrives in New York.

BENNIKE'S REPORT ISRAEL'S COMPROMISE

The United Nations Chief of Staff delivered his report on the Quibya attack and the general border tension at the Tuesday evening session of the Security Council in New York.

The meeting came at the end of a day of feverish activity and took place in a somewhat less tense atmosphere following an earlier conciliatory statement on the Huleh project by Israel's Ambassador Eban which had been welcomed by Lebanon's Ambassador Charles Malik, the only Arab representative on the Council.

Quibya Memorandum: Bennike, speaking for an hour, dealt in a comprehensive scale with the whole border complex. He began with Quibya. He could not accept the Israel Government's explanation that the raid was a spontaneous action by villagers though he believed that Jordan outrages against Israel border settlements may have provoked it.

Bennike then read a Memorandum from the American Acting Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission re-

porting his investigation into the Quibya attack. This, said Commander Hutchinson's Report, "led to my conviction that Israeli Military forces planned and carried out the attack."

The Commander estimated that between 220 and 300 Israelis took part in the attack on Quibya which has a population of 15,000. Witnesses said that the attackers were in uniform and fully equipped. Remnants of mortar shells and hand-grenades showed that these were identical with those in use in the Israel Army.

Area Guarded: The scale and nature of attack was such that only an expertly trained commando force could have carried it out without suffering many casualties. Seventy demolition bombs had been expertly used. The approach to the villages from inside Israel was through an area protected by Israel military forces and no group of the size employed in Quibya could move into the area or withdraw undetected.

Commander Hutchinson explained that his estimate of 225 men taking part in the actual raid inside Quibya "would account for men used to bring demolition bombs into the area, handling of two-inch mortars, infantry units used to protect demolition groups, and units engaging guards at different points throughout this village of 15,000 inhabitants.

"High Fever": General Bennike said that the attack killed 54 Arab inhabitants many of whom were prevented from leaving their homes before they

were demolished. U.N. investigation had shown that so far in raids and counter-raids this year (excluding Quibya) 10 Israelis and 55 Jordanians had been killed.

He emphasised that the Quibya incident and others should be considered not as isolated incidents but as "culminating points or high fever marks."

They indicated that tension had increased to breaking point.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

Earlier on Tuesday, Israel's Ambassador Eban had a meeting with the Chief U.S. delegate to the U.N., Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Lodge told Eban that it would make a good impression on the U.S. Government if Israel acquiesced to the Security Council's request to interrupt work on the Jordan Canal while the Council considered the question.

Eban advised the Government in Jerusalem which then decided to reverse the decision taken on Wednesday of last week when the Israel Cabinet decided by an 8-3 vote to continue work on the Canal. The majority was led by Premier Ben-Gurion, the minority by Foreign Minister Sharett. Finance Minister Eshkol abstained.

Sharett's two supporters were the Progressive Pinhas Rosen, and Moshe Shapiro of the religious Hapoel Hamizrachi.

No Prejudgement—Jebb: When the issue came before the Security Council, Britain's Gladwyn Jebb, insisted that the



Ruins of Quibya schoolhouse.

request to Israel should not prejudice the case against her. This was made clear in the Council's resolution.

Eban's announcement of his Government's decision to interrupt work during the Council discussion was welcomed particularly by the U.S. and by the Lebanese delegate as a helpful gesture.

U.S. ENVOY'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, Mr. Eric Johnston, discussed Israel's controversial Jordan river project with Foreign Minister Sharett, on Wednesday morning. After the discussion, which was to be resumed later, Sharett told reporters "proposals for the project require careful consideration."

Government officials said earlier that they will tell Mr. Johnston that Israel's development of the Jordan River will not conflict with the United Nations plans for harnessing the river, shared by this country and Syria. "On the contrary, it can set the U.N. scheme off with a running start by providing some million cubic metres of water hitherto wasted."

"U.N. proposal unacceptable"—Arab reaction: While Johnston was in London last week for talks in Whitehall, the



American and U.N. officers inspect the Quibya damage.



Derailed Israeli fuel train, mined by armed Jordanians.

new U.N. Jordan Valley Plan, to be financed by the United States, was published in New York. (Details and Map p. 12). Arab reaction was not encouraging.

The Lebanese Premier announced in Amman last Friday that the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan had rejected the project. "No Arab State will agree to such a project designed mainly for the benefit of Israel," he declared. The Syrian delegation and Jordanian officials both told *Reuter*: "Johnston's project cannot be accepted at any cost."

JORDANIANS MINE TRAIN IN ISRAEL

An Israeli goods train with thirteen coaches was derailed by a mine near the Jordanian lines during Wednesday night of last week. There were no casualties. An Israel Army spokesman said mines had been placed on the rails at a place between Qalqilya and Tulkarem, north of the Israeli settlement of Eyal. Railway officials estimated the damage at some £50,000 sterling. The 100-ton new Diesel engine was lying on its side, and thirteen of the train's thirty empty fuel tankers were damaged and overturned. Half-an-hour before the attack a full fuel train from Haifa refineries to Lydda had passed the spot.

Jordan Condemned: An emergency meeting of the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission later condemned Jordan for a flagrant violation of the Armistice agreement by the mining of the Israel

train. It established that the mining had been done by armed Jordanians. The Commission demanded that the responsible Jordan authorities take immediate and vigorous action in order to prevent similar acts in the future. This was the third attack in recent months on the main Haifa-Jerusalem line.

NEGUIB ON CROSSMAN

Egypt's President Neguib stated in Cairo last Monday that he agreed with Richard Crossman, M.P. that Britain's position at Suez was "untenable."

Commenting on Mr. Crossman's article in last Sunday's *Sunday Pictorial* calling for an early agreement with Egypt, President Neguib said: "Mr. Crossman has expressed with sound logic the natural attitude which Britain must adopt."

"I hope Britain will respond to the call of one of her deputies (Mr. Crossman) if she is interested in maintaining security in the Middle East. She will thereby alleviate the burden on her people and her army, and will gain the friendship of Egypt."

ARAB LEAGUE DECISIONS

Arab League States are to increase financial aid to Jordan to help her meet "repeated Israeli aggression," Ahmed Shukeiry, Assistant Secretary-General of the League disclosed in Cairo last Monday. This aid would be in the neighbourhood of one million pounds sterling. Mr. Shukeiry said Jordan had not asked for the military assistance which could be made available under the Arab League Collective Security Pact.

Mr. Shukeiry said the Arab League Political Committee, which met in Amman last week, reviewed the latest Israeli attacks on all Arab fronts and recommended concerted action. The Jordan Government had ordered an inquiry into the "Frightful Quibya incident." Some Army officers are to be tried for neglect of duty. The death roll, he said, had reached 75, of whom at least 40 were women and children.

United Front: Mr. Shukeiry then read out the following communique:

"The Arab League Political Committee, which met in Amman in response to the Jordan Government's call, adopted military, political and financial recommendations to meet the situation arising from Israeli terroristic attacks on Quibya and other Arab border villages.

"We cannot claim that the recommendations fulfil all the wishes of the Arab peoples. However, the Arab League Political Committee is confident that Jordan is capable of defending her borders against attack. Israel now faces a united Arab front and her repeated acts of terrorism and aggression will only increase Arab determination to go forward in building up an Arab renaissance."

Shishekly warns: President Shishekly, opening Syria's new Parliament last Saturday, said the restoration of lost Arab rights in Palestine was the only way to strengthen peace in the Middle East. He emphasised that Syria regarded the Palestine problem as a domestic affair.

Mutual regional defence presented the best means for maintaining world peace and defending the rights of the people, he said. The Arab Collective Security Pact could be considered a model of regional co-operation.

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK

SHUKEIRY FOR U.N. TO FOIL PEACE
EFFORTS

—From the Arab News Agency

The report from Amman said that "the Arab League Political Committee decided on October 23 that Shukeiry, the League's Assistant Secretary-General should leave for New York immediately the Committee concluded its Amman session. Shukeiry will be especially concerned to frustrate any move to impose peace between the Arabs and Israel."



"No Peace" Shukeiry

ISRAEL

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

The Israel Economic Conference which is being attended by 150 leading Jewish industrialists, economists, and fund-raising experts from America and Britain, opened in Jerusalem on Sunday night with a general review of the political, military and economic problems of Israel by Premier David Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett.

The conference had originally been conceived by Ben-Gurion as an intimate discussion with some of his Jewish friends and advisers abroad, such as Sir Simon Marks and a few American-Jewish leaders of the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive.

Declaration of Independence: But in the course of its development, it "snow-balled" in scope and representation to embrace all leading supporters of financial aid for Israel.

Ben-Gurion opened the conference with a warmly received statement of Israel independence. "We will not bow down before Caesar's golden ring," he declared, even though they were a small and poor nation. With the assistance of the Jewish people they would build Israel into a State where every Jew could live freely as men and Jews.

Manifest Unity: The Premier opened his address with an historical survey of the relationship between the Jewish people and the land of Israel. "This unity was manifested most gloriously during the war of liberation when we alone, without the help of any world power, faced the danger of extermination."

"Not one single nation in the world then demanded the imposition of sanctions on the Arab States which had openly defied the United Nations' decision to establish the Jewish State and no nation is today demanding sanctions against the Arab States which do not adhere to the terms of the armistice agreements concerning access to the Wailing Wall, to our sacred places in the Old City and to Mount Scopus."

Detailing the difficulties that had faced the State on its establishment, the Premier said the first step in the organisation of normal governmental working was the transfer of departments to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem — The Capital: "To Jerusalem—which was battered and



Sir Simon Marks—a discussion became a conference.

shelled by Moslem soldiers and British officers who consider it the most holy city in the world; but it was we who made it holy because our King David, our great teachers and prophets made it holy."

It was therefore sheer nonsense, Mr. Ben-Gurion declared, to say that Israel's capital should not be in Jerusalem.

He then described what Israel had achieved in the past five years with the aid of world Jewry, and particularly American Jewry.

There were still a number of countries from which it was a matter of urgency to take out the Jewish communities—Libya, Morocco and Eastern Europe.

In the first two, he said, the situation of the Jews would be unbearable after complete independence was achieved. In the East European countries, the Jews were being assimilated and there was a danger that they might forget their origin and national ties.

Not Looking for Military Advantage: The absorption of those already in Israel as well as of those still to come demanded daring planning, great vision and courage, the Premier continued. They had to use all their energy, the resources of science and the maximum aid of the Jewish people to enrich and develop the country. For this they had to have

power and water and it was to this end they had started on the Jordan river project.

"But General Bennike says this will give military advantage to the Jews. We, however, are not looking for any military advantage. We are looking for peace, we want peace and we love peace which is one of the basic elements of Israel reborn."

Monday morning's session of the economic conference, at which the Premier again presided, discussed a wide range of military and political problems. The session had been opened by Berl Locker who conveyed the greetings of the Jewish Agency. He was followed by a high-ranking staff officer who introduced the discussion on security.

Improve Public Relations: The officer told how the Israel Defence Army is organised and mobilised, stressing that it had vital tasks of a peaceful nature to perform in addition to its duties of safeguarding the frontiers. Many of the delegates closely questioned the speaker, several of them suggesting the need for a better system of public relations abroad so as to keep world Jewry informed of security problems.

The Premier answered a number of the questions in detail and then passed the session over to Foreign Minister Sharett who gave a lengthy and factual report on the political situation, in private session, dealing particularly with Israel-Arab relations.

Seven - Year Plan: A seven-year development programme for Israel ending in 1960 was submitted to the economic conference in the form of a Blue Book of some 300 pages.

These plans include agriculture, industry, communications and housing, with an underlying assumption that Israel will have a population of 2,000,000 by 1960. The primary purpose of the plans, however, is narrowing the gap between the balance of payments, by earning currency through exports and saving currency by reducing imports.

The authors of the programme had been required to answer basic questions such as:

Can Israel's agriculture provide food and raw materials for clothing the entire population?

To what extent would colonisation be required?

How much water would be needed and at what cost?

The planners said that an additional half-million dunams of land would not



The American-Jewish representatives arrive for the conference.

only provide sufficient food but result in considerably increased exports, such as: 11½ million cases of citrus; 15,000 tons of bananas; 40,000 tons of early vegetables; olive oil, etc.

To develop existing land, add more dunams, irrigate them and acquire the necessary agricultural implements, about £294 million and \$170 million would be needed, whereas total requirements for developing agriculture, industry, communications and housing would amount to \$1,710 million.

Of this sum, \$210 million would be required for payment of debts, \$765 million for investments and \$735 million to cover the deficit in consumers' goods.

Bernstein on Investment Needs: Guy de Rothschild opened the general debate at the Israel economic conference by paying a tribute to the State's achievements within the few short years of its existence. He went on to suggest that what Israel most needed to aid its efforts for financial stability was a single rate of exchange. Israel had never defaulted on its obligations, he declared.

Minister of Trade, Peretz Bernstein, dwelt on the need for private investments in Israel, particularly in the citrus industry. There were still large markets to capture and, additionally, home industries could usefully step up their production of goods for the local market.

He estimated that, within the next two years, the textile industry would need \$17 million capital investment; metal

industry, \$12,500,000; chemical industry, \$8,500,000; and foodstuffs, \$3,500,000. Some \$47 million would be needed in addition to £70 million which would have to be raised locally.

Histadrut and Private Capital: Dealing with complaints about the bureaucratic handling of applications from overseas investors, difficulties about licences and the complicated regulations covering foreign exchange, Mr. Bernstein said that they were seriously endeavouring to reduce the hardships and inconveniences and to create as speedily as possible a situation which would enable the Government to dispense with controls.

"I am convinced that the reluctance of private enterprise to invest in Israel for fear of Histadrut enterprises is totally unfounded. More than that; the more private capital invested in Israel, the less need will there be to resort to public or semi-public financing of industry," the Minister declared.

Eshkol's Report: Many of the delegates took up the points raised by Mr. Bernstein emphasising that the Government must do everything within its power to encourage private investors.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol said that development plans called for annual contributions of \$125 million for a number of years. The Government expected the establishment of 200 new settlements and the absorption of another 42,000 families in agricultural enterprises.

Within the next seven years, it was hoped to reduce the deficit on food supplies for a population of two million from \$70 million to approximately \$20 million.

Israel looked to world Jewry for \$125 million's worth of financial aid annually, Mr. Eshkol stated.

Dov Joseph: "Vast Programmes Under Way": Opening this morning's session of the conference, Dov Joseph said that vast programmes aimed at increasing water supplies and natural resources were well under way and there was a solid basis for the assertion that, within five to seven years, Israel would be producing all the food, wool and leather needed for local consumption.

Within the next two years, he predicted, potash production would reach 180,000 tons annually, and within five years 300,000 tons annually.

It was planned to establish a vast chemical industry in southern Israel which would supply not only local industry and agriculture but would also provide processed chemicals for export. The establishment of this industry required \$17 million and £17 million in capital investment, but would yield a return of \$2 million annually.

The Jewish State would be viable in a short time and Israel's economic independence assured if they were able to carry on the task of developing the country without being hampered by lack of funds.

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND THE ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE Z.S.

SPECIAL SERVICE

to commemorate the First Yahrzeit of

CHAIM WEIZMANN ח"י

at which there will be unveiled stained glass windows in memory of
THEODOR HERZL, CHAIM WEIZMANN and MORDECAI ELIAH מ"ד

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE, Abbey Road, N.W.8
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SUNDAY, 1st November, 1953, at 5.30 p.m.

THE VERY REVEREND THE CHIEF RABBI ISRAEL BRODIE
will give the address

The Rev. DR. S. GOLDMAN and the Rev. M. E. HERTZBERG
will conduct the Service, assisted by the Synagogue Choir under
the direction of Mr. M. Diggan.

H.E. The Israel Ambassador Mr. ELIAHU ELATH
will attend.

The unveiling ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. K. GOLDBLOOM

COMMENT

WEIZMANN'S ROCK

A year ago, in the early hours of Sunday morning, Israel's first President died. His death will be commemorated this weekend in every part of the world; in his home at Rehovoth which will be dedicated as the Weizmann Centre by his friends and colleagues, and in London where a solemn service will be held at the St. John's Wood Synagogue on Sunday and a Memorial Demonstration on Tuesday.

But Weizmann's stature and the gap which his death has left in the ranks of Jewish leadership can only now be measured in full proportions. His personality, his moral authority, his liberalism, his tolerance in ideas and his intolerance of the narrow dogmatic enabled him to assert his authority under even the most trying circumstances.

Weizmann's strength lay in his singleness of purpose. He knew what he wanted. He was so convinced of the historic strength of his case that, even in his most trying and difficult moments, he never sacrificed the propriety of the means for the end which he had so dearly sought.

It is perhaps appropriate at this time to recall the memorable afterthought which he addressed to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry after he had concluded his evidence. He asked the permission of the Chairman, Mr. Justice Singleton to add something. This is what he said:

You may perhaps know or you may not know that the Rock of Gibraltar on which I have built my Zionist policy is absolute co-operation with Great Britain. The destinies of the two peoples, one a great people and the other a small and unhappy people, are linked up, and that link is Palestine. Today it seems that a great deal of bitterness overlays this relation. I am certain that deep down in the heart of every Jew is a consciousness that Great Britain has contributed a great deal towards the solution of the Jewish problem. All we hope and wish is that this period of tension should pass very quickly and be forgotten like a bad dream, that we shall once more find ourselves co-operating in the great task of the regeneration of the Jewish people.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HULEH?

The debate on Israel's Huleh projects at the United Nations—and elsewhere—is in danger of becoming bogged down in the confusion of the multiplicity of issues which have been introduced.

The plain facts might therefore usefully be restated. They are not at all complicated. Two years ago Israel

began to drain the Huleh marshes, a small part of which was in the demilitarised zone. This in turn called for the digging of a canal which passed through eight acres of Arab land which was requisitioned. After protests by Syria the Security Council ordered Israel to stop this operation as the Armistice Agreement did not authorise the requisitioning of Arab-owned land. The Security Council rejected the Syrian charge that the building of a canal would provide Israel with military advantages.

Lately, Israel restarted work on a development of this plan. The canal was re-sited to meet all previous U.N. objections. It passed through no Arab lands and meticulous care was taken not even to infringe on Arab-owned property, even indirectly. The Canal was to tap the Jordan at 40 feet above sea level and carry some of its waters to a hydro-electric plant at 600 feet below sea level, before returning the waters into the Sea of Galilee and so again to the lower reaches of the Jordan. No water has as yet been tapped and it will be at least three years before the canal scheme is completed. There was therefore no question of a *fait accompli* while the U.N. was not looking.

But then the Syrian Government complained and raised five sets of objections: that Israel would derive military advantage from the scheme; that it would violate Arab-owned property; that it would deprive four Syrian mills of water; that it would deny Syria water for irrigating the Eastern bank of the Jordan; and that it would flood an unused ownerless island in mid-river.

The Israel Foreign Minister replied that the Security Council had already ruled that there was no military advantage; that no Arab-owned property was in any way affected; that two of the Syrian mills were up-river and not affected by the diversion, and the other two cited had been idle and derelict for many years; that there would be ample water available for irrigation in Syria (Sharett gave categorical guarantees on this point); and that the island in the river was in any case always flooded during the rainy season.

Nevertheless, to Israel's great surprise, the U.N. Chief of Staff, General Bennike, ruled on September 23 that Israel must stop all work "until agreement is reached," by which he meant agreement between the Governments of Israel and Syria. But since the Syrians refuse to enter into any negotiations this would postpone a settlement—and the Canal—to the Greek Kalends.

Israel suggested instead that she should settle the issue with General Bennike, or with the Security Council. Meanwhile work continued but no new facts were being created. General Bennike did not agree. Nor did the U.S. Government. But in the light of these facts, it may be asked, without partisanship, who is in the right and who is in the wrong? The angry reaction of the Israel Government to U.S. economic pressure appears in this instance fully comprehensible.

IN THE NEWS

PRESS AND QUIBYA

I have been carefully scanning the press comments on the Israel-Jordan border situation and I have been impressed by the sense of responsibility and the absence of partisanship which has informed them—particularly the weekly journals and the serious Sunday papers.

But more useful than anything I found the background to the border conflict in Elizabeth Monroe's lecture which is printed in the October number of the Chatham House periodical, *International Affairs*. Miss Monroe fills an important gap in all other accounts: she describes the economic conditions and the stark poverty which prevails on the Jordan side of the border and which cannot be controlled by bayonets alone.

CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT

She believes that the only way to break the Arab-Israel deadlock is for the powers to act. They must put an end, once and for all, to the Arab belief that Israel can be made to fail. Next she lists the conditions which must be part of an imposed settlement. These are:

1. Border adjustments on the Israel-Arab border;
2. Free zone for Jordan in Haifa port;
3. Substantial compensation for the Arab refugees;
4. Abandonment of Arab boycott.

Elizabeth Monroe has been the Middle East Expert of the *Economist* since 1945. She was Director of the Middle East Division of the Ministry of Information from 1942-1944. She last visited both sides of the Israel-Jordan border during the early summer of this year.

MIGDAL INSURANCE

I was present at a small cocktail party given by the directors of Migdal Insurance Company for the press to meet Mr. Elijah Alec Colman, their newly-appointed director. I had, of course, met Mr. Colman before. In Jewish National Fund, Joint Palestine Appeal, and Zionist affairs he might well be described as ubiquitous. Not surprisingly, this busy and energetic director of property companies lists as his recreation, and hobby, Zionism. He tells me that he will be a candidate for the office of Zionist Federation Chairman at the next annual elections.

This time Mr. Colman, like other directors of Migdal, was giving his un-



Mr. E. Alec Colman (left) with Lord Kilmarnock, two directors of the Migdal Insurance Company.

paid services to the promotion of Israel insurance. A number of small countries—Holland, Belgium and Canada, for example enjoy a profitable source of foreign currency income through insurance abroad. It is natural that Israel, with its international connections among overseas Jewish communities, should also enter this field and so afford itself a source of potentially valuable invisible exports.

NO CONTROL BY ISRAEL GOVERNMENT

But the Migdal Company, whose U.K. managers are Messrs. Harris & Dixon, make it quite clear that its affairs are in no way controlled by the Israel Government. They have full permission from the British Board of Trade to engage in individual life insurance in this country—they already do £500,000 worth of this business—and all funds obtained from policy-holders here are invested here.

Migdal is competitive in rates, interest, etc. with any other insurance company operating in England.

Mr. Colman also outlined a scheme of legacy insurance which Migdal will operate in aid of the Jewish National Fund. Incidentally, his connection with Migdal brings him together again with Lord Kilmarnock, with whom he was associated in the founding of the now firmly-established Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

ISRAEL BAZAAR

This year, as last year, one of the main attractions at next Wednesday's Youth Aliyah Bazaar, will be an Israel stall, organised by the Bazaar Committee of the Israel circle for Youth Aliyah led by Mrs. Deborah Bar-Tal.

All the objects on the stall have either been donated by the members of the Circle or their friends in Israel. At a preview last week Mrs. Bar-Tal showed me some of the display. Prominent were Yemenite brooches, bracelets and necklaces, all in filigree work.

I was interested to see that blouses embroidered by Yemenite immigrants were in the same style as their jewellery.

The Israel Circle is formed of some fifty Israel women living in this country. They try to import into Anglo-Jewish fund-raising some of the authentic Israel flavour—"a hectic atmosphere," Mrs. Bar-Tal called it. Those who remember the Circle's *Purim* party and *Shavuot Neshef* will certainly agree.

Mrs. Bar-Tal, wife of the Labour Attaché at the Israel Embassy, and organiser of the Circle's stall this year has long been connected with Youth Aliyah. As instructor to the German branch in 1934/5 she accompanied the second group of Youth Aliyah children to emigrate to Palestine. She now has the pleasure of meeting many of the adults in Israel whom she first knew as children.



Mrs. Bar-Tal wearing a Yemenite-embroidered blouse of the type that will be on sale at next week's Youth Aliyah Bazaar.

BOOKS

ZIONISM AT THE ROUNDABOUT*

AN ESSAY IN SELF-CRITICISM

Zionism has for so long been at the crossroads that we have particular reason to be grateful for the release from this cliché—and from many others; for this we have to thank an extraordinary provocative, thoughtful and stimulating booklet published by the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Zionist Organisation in Jerusalem.

It is the first contribution towards a new discussion series—the “Modern Israel Library”; a remarkably frank essay on “State and Diaspora” by Eliezer Livneh; a diagnostician’s report on the Zionist Movement as it is today—particularly in America.

* * *

The author is an independent-minded Mapai member of the Knesset, whose views do not usually diverge materially from those of the Prime Minister, and who recently started a non-party “Fabian Society” in Israel, the *Beth Hillel*. Livneh now takes the debate about the function of the Zionist Movement a stage further than has hitherto been customary.

He argues that another point of departure has been reached this year. It is no longer merely the difference of

*State and Diaspora, by Eliezer Livneh, Modern Israel Library, No. 1, pp. 92. (Published by the Zionist Organisation. No price. Obtainable from the Jewish Agency).



Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organisation of America—“a policy of appeasement,” says Livneh.

operating as a Zionist Movement before the State was founded and after; it is now something more. A new change has taken place in the relationship of Israel and the Jews outside during the last 12 months which requires urgent attention and serious consideration by Zionists.

* * *

The jibe that a Zionist is a Jew who collects money to send another Jew to Israel has become a bitter truth, Livneh claims. The most powerful and most influential Jewish community in the free world—the American Jews—have never been able to develop a Zionist movement in the European sense. They were just as incapable of assuming the mantle of the European Zionist movement which had been destroyed by the war, as were the Oriental immigrants into Israel of taking the place of the European Jewish pioneers.

The absence of any significant anti-Zionist reaction in the United States is largely due to the absence of a genuine Zionist movement. American Jewry chose a policy of appeasement in foregoing both Zionism and anti-Zionism. Israel accepted the implications of this compromise, expressed in substantial financial aid in the initial period, but fraught with grave consequences in the years ahead. One consequence was the decline in the public and moral standing of the Zionist movement, its institutions and representatives.

* * *

Because of its growing strength the Zionist movement secured recognition from Great Britain and the League of Nations between 1917 and 1922. In 1950/52 it sought similar legal recognition—this time from the State of Israel—to arrest its decline. Livneh thinks this was an empty gesture; the Zionist movement could be saved only by a revival from within. The existing functional relationship can secure neither the necessary development of Israel nor preserve national unity among Jews.

Livneh then embarks on a lengthy analysis of the Jews in America, remarkable for its insight and lucidity. He demonstrates that the often quoted parallel of American Jews with the great majority who remained in the Baby-



Eliezer Livneh—“a diagnostician’s report.”

lonian exile as a flourishing community, is invalid; and that the claim by American Jewish leaders—Zionists and non-Zionists that the Jews in America were not “in exile” requires serious qualification. American Jews need Israel

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Zalman Shazar, Education Chairman of the Jewish Agency—where is the pressure from below?

for a variety of political and psychological reasons. Livneh explains and displays them.

A deep cleavage, without parallel in Israel's long history, is developing. We cannot assume the natural development of mutual ties between Israel and American Jewry. Pro-Israel sentiment is not sufficient in itself to cement these ties. The achievement of national independence and the consolidation of the Jewish Diaspora in the West are jeopardising the unity of the Jewish people. New and effective instruments, and inspired leadership, are necessary to avert this danger.

The American Diaspora, Livneh continues, is crystallising according to a non-Zionist pattern. Instead of deep excitement there is now standardised propaganda; a desire to discharge an irksome debt instead of spontaneous enthusiasm. And this is true not only of American Jews in the West. What then have the Zionist movements in the West contributed that is different from the non-Zionist contribution to the upbuilding of Israel—particularly in the field of immigration? Why then should Zionists claim a specially privileged position in Israel?

* * *

Livneh then quotes Ben-Gurion in support of his own views and suggests that reasoning along these lines emphasises the transitory function of the Zionist movement and its limited part in the upbuilding of Israel. For sentimental reasons, he says, no practical conclusions with regard to the World Zionist Organisation have so far been drawn, and also because of the preoccupation of the Government and public opinion of Israel

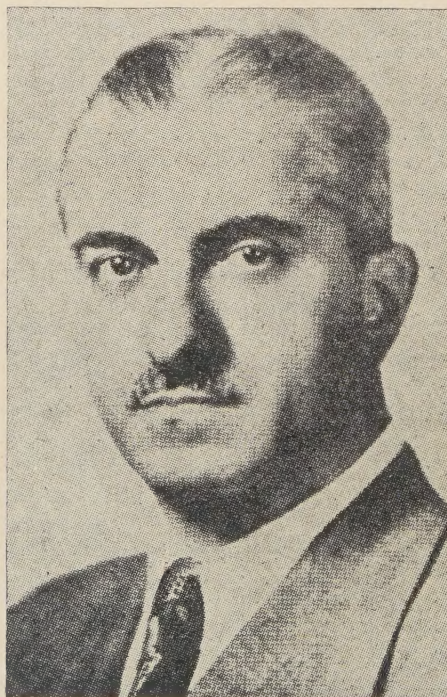
with internal affairs. But already this reasoning has had a profound psychological effect.

This failure of the Zionist movement in the West has resulted in a falling off of the financial aid provided by the "pro-Israelis"; it has produced no worthwhile immigration of the West; yet this is not merely desirable, it is vital. Without it, the whole edifice which has been erected is in danger of collapse. Something really radical is called for in every department of the relations of the Jews outside with those in Israel.

* * *

What we aim at, says Livneh, is not merely a new economic policy or new methods of Jewish education—it is a new Zionist vision. Obviously the existing state of affairs in immigration (which has shrunk to minimal proportions), in financial and economic co-operation (chiefly of a philanthropic character), and politics (distinguished by "non-intervention" in Israel affairs and the absence of any vital interests in the problems of this country)—cannot be permitted to continue. The mission of the Zionist movement in the West is to inspire Diaspora Jews to become Israelis or at least to create strong and real spiritual and material ties with Israel.

In this connection Livneh criticises the working of the Jewish Agency. It lacks completely, he says, that public



Bonds Drive Director Henry Montor—financial aid without Zionism is not enough, says Livneh.



Nahum Goldmann—leadership problems.

pressure from below, characteristic of democracy, which acts as a constant stimulus towards improvement and reform. Most of its leaders and workers grew up with it during the period which preceded the State, when their function was quite different from what is required today.

Today, Livneh concludes, the movement stands in need of leaders and mentors as spokesmen and representatives of the Diaspora; they must derive their authority and strength from their own countries, from their public and spiritual stature. Is the Zionist movement capable of effecting such a change? asks Livneh. Can it throw up a new cadre of young and vigorous leaders? This, perhaps, will constitute the effective test. The passivity and importance of the Zionist movement has to be brought to an end in one way or another.

* * *

I have summarised Livneh's essay largely in his own words. They cannot be lightly brushed away. They are not merely a criticism of the existing Zionist organisations at the centre in Jerusalem and in the Western countries, but something more. They are a public challenge to Zionist leadership at every level; they call for a free discussion of the issues which have been thus publicly raised.

The Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Zionist Organisation in Jerusalem deserves commendation for the imagination it has shown in circulating this essay in self-criticism, and the Publishing Department of the Jewish Agency for an exceptionally handsome and handy production.

Jon Kimche.



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UNITED NATIONS

NEW JORDAN VALLEY PLAN BRITISH SUPPORT

A new phase in the problem of how best to use the waters of the Jordan Basin for the benefit of Israel, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon was opened last week, when the Acting Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (Mr. Leslie Carver) issued to his Advisory Commission (representing the United States, United Kingdom, France, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and Syria) a comprehensive desk study by the Tennessee Valley Authority of all the schemes which have previously been put forward.

The study of possible irrigation of the Jordan Valley has a short history, beginning about 1937. Before the recent wave of immigration into Palestine, the inhabitants had cultivated the plateaux on either side of the Jordan Valley but had not been forced to consider the major irrigation scheme which would be necessary to irrigate the whole of the deep Rift Valley. In the Rift, about 150-feet above the river channel but about 3,000-feet below the plateau level, there are fairly narrow terraces (Ghors) which cannot be fully irrigated from tributaries or from the lower lying Jordan, but which could be made very productive by water from the right level in the region of the confluence of the Jordan and Yarmuk.

Contrary Proposals: In 1937, the Royal Commission on Palestine, recognising that several thousands of Arabs would have to be resettled if partition were effected, called for a hydrographic survey, which was produced in 1938 by Mr. M. G. Ionides. This advocated irrigating the Eastern Ghor by diverting water from the Yarmuk River and supplementing this by a canal from Lake Tiberias, the lake serving as a reservoir for winter flood waters, which would otherwise run to waste. Recognition that this would not serve to resettle all the Arabs contributed to the rejection of partition, according to the Foreign Office historians.

In 1944, Dr. Lowdermilk, and in 1948, Mr. Hays, engaged by the Jewish Agency, made a further study of the use of Jordan waters, though from a different angle. Their basic idea was to take water from the upper reaches of the Jordan and divert it (from its first tributaries, by a dam in the Lebanon)

westward over the watershed and through a network of canals and reservoirs to the coastal plain of Israel and ultimately the Negev. It was suggested that a mere half of the waters of the Yarmuk would suffice for Transjordan, and that the West bank should be irrigated by a dam on the middle reaches of the Jordan itself.

At a later stage it was suggested that salt water from the Mediterranean should be led to the Jordan Valley, below sea level, to provide additional electric power for Israel. If this salt water power canal discharged into the Jordan in Israel territory, it would preclude any down-stream offtake in Jordan territory for irrigation.

Excluding Negev: In 1951, at the request of the Jordan Government, Sir Murdoch MacDonald and Partners prepared a scheme for irrigating both sides of the Jordan Valley between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea. It was based on the consultants' assumption that a joint Israel-Jordan scheme would some day be possible.

It therefore provided for irrigating the whole floor of the Valley, using Lake Tiberias as a reservoir to store the excess flood waters of both the Jordan and the Yarmuk, and it adopted "the general principle, which . . . has an undoubted moral and natural basis, that the waters in a catchment area should not be diverted outside the area unless the requirements of all those who use, or genuinely intend to use the waters within the area, have been satisfied."

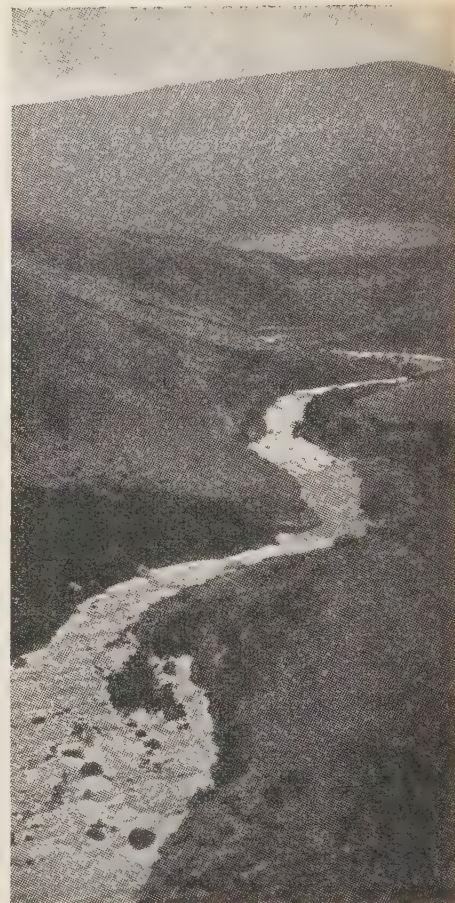
The main advantages of the MacDonald scheme, as seen in Whitehall, were:—

(a) Its basis was the equitable apportionment of benefits between the riparian States, leaving aside any projects outside the catchment area.

(b) It proposed development by stages, the first of which could be undertaken concurrently with the inter-State negotiations.

It was not, however, the part of the consultants to indicate the division of waters on which Israel and Jordan (not to mention the Lebanon and Syria) might decide, and the obstacles to inter-State agreement seemed insuperable at that time.

Israel Objects: In the following years it became clear that the Arabs and Israel could not be expected to tackle this problem. In 1952, therefore, British sup-



The Jordan river in its infancy.

port was given to a proposal by Mr. M. E. Bunger, a Point Four engineer in Jordan. He advocated a scheme of irrigation and hydro-electric works which was based on the use of only the Yarmuk waters, and was thus capable of execution without co-operation from Israel. U.N.R.W.A. sponsored it, *faute de mieux*, and the necessary preliminary agreements were signed between Syria and Jordan and U.N.R.W.A. and Jordan depending on a satisfactory engineering survey. A detailed survey is now in progress.

Briefly, the plan is to construct a high dam at Maqarin, where the Yarmuk forms the Syrian-Jordan frontier. This would retain flood water and permit control of the flow; and electricity would be produced there for Jordan and Syria. Down-stream there would be a diversion dam and a canal along the Eastern Ghor, as in the 1938 report (see paragraph 3 above). On the West bank, down-stream of Israel territory, it was planned that

(Continued on page 14)





To the north of Lake Huleh two new channels are needed to overcome flooding caused by the Jordan and Turah rivers.

(Continued from page 12)

a similar canal would be fed by pumping from a dam across the Jordan. The Israel Government expressed strongest opposition to this plan.

The T.V.A. Report: As the Acting Director of the U.N.R.W.A. explains in a foreword to the T.V.A. Report, he considered that, in view of the large expenditure involved in the Yarmuk project, the Agency should be reassured by an internationally recognised Authority as to the soundness of their plans, and he therefore commissioned the Report from the T.V.A., requesting them to ignore, for technical purposes, the existence of the national frontiers. On this basis, the T.V.A. have produced a plan which differs, in some respects from all the schemes it has studied, but which rests on two sound principles:—

(a) The use of gravity flow for distribution of the water, which involves no distribution outside the watershed;

(b) the necessity for using natural storage for flood water, which means that Lake Tiberias must be the control point for the middle and lower Jordan Valley.

Five Stages: The plan is briefly as follows:—

Stage 1: The East Ghor Canal, fed from River Yarmuk.

West Ghor Canal, fed from Lake Tiberias.

Canal from Jordan head waters to the Galilee Hills.

Minor independent works on the upper Yarmuk (Syria).

Minor independent works in Israel.

Stage 2: Diversion of River Yarmuk surplus into Lake Tiberias for storage.

Construction of storage dam for Jordan head waters at Hasbaya (Lebanon).

Power project at Tel Hai (Israel) fed from Hasbaya Dam.

Stage 3: Raising of Tiberias Dam by 2 metres.

Extension of canals to serve all Lower Galilee and the East and West Ghors.

Collection of additional water from the perennial flow of tributaries and from wells.

Stage 4: Power project at Adassiya (Lower Yarmuk) fed from Maqarin Dam.

Control of the flood waters of tributaries.

Stage 5: Raising of the height of Maqarin Dam if justified by the demand for more water and power.

Water Distribution: In his introduction to the Report, the President of the T.V.A. (Mr. Gordon R. Clapp) draws attention to the tentative division of the available waters, as follows:—

Israel: 394 million cubic metres to irrigate 416,000 dunams (of 1,000 sq. metres).

Jordan: 774 million cubic metres to irrigate 490,000 dunams.

Syria: 45 million cubic metres to irrigate 30,000 dunams.

This tentative division is based on the recorded rainfall and climate of the different areas and the consequent water duty, or the amount of additional water needed to raise crops.

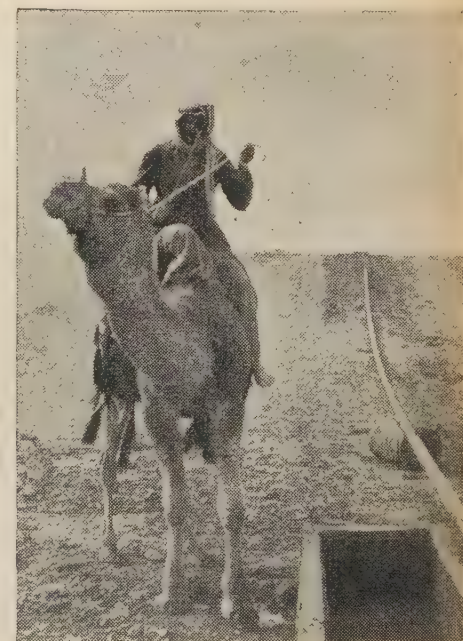
Mr. Clapp points out that inter-State co-operation is essential for the optimum development of the area but that in the meantime some parts of the unified project are justified *per se* and can be started in the near future, namely those in Stage 1 above.

British Approve: In the British view the T.V.A. plan has two major virtues, in that:

(a) It tacitly accepts the principle that the waters of the Jordan River system belong to the lands of the Jordan Basin; and

(b) it advocates an immediate start on certain projects including the canal down the East bank of the Jordan, which also forms part of the Yarmuk scheme sponsored by the U.N.R.W.A. and which should be pressed forward with the utmost speed if some of the 476,000 refugees in the Kingdom of Jordan are to be resettled.

Nevertheless, Whitehall is under no illusion that considerable negotiation between the four States concerned will clearly be necessary if they are all to benefit from the scheme proposed by the T.V.A. It may mark a great step forward in relations between the Governments of the area if agreement can be reached on this basically non-political problem.



Water for the desert.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

QUIBYA

Sir,—In your comment, last week, you say that the reprisal attack on an Arab village, "accompanied by its shocking killings, has hurt Israel's friends, and provided her enemies with another stick with which to belabour her practices." You continue: "But any inclination to condemn the attackers and their deed as wrong, shocking and damaging—which would have been proper—has been clearly stilled by the violence and the nature of the reaction of the Western Powers."

It is deplorable that the action of the Western Powers should have checked the will to do what was proper. If the Israel Government had announced that it was taking steps against those responsible for the murderous attack, and was determined to stop the anarchy of reprisals, it would have won the sympathy of the British public and a great part of the Western world. Israel cannot flout the moral law in her national policy. When she was asking for admission to the United Nations, Mr. Sharett, the Foreign Secretary, said in the Knesset:

"The State of Israel will not estrange itself from the national heritage of the Jewish people, the fundamental tenets of which are love of man, the pursuit of peace and loyalty to justice."

No provocation should make her depart from that standard.

You remark that the Foreign Office and the Department of State have been driven by this violent action to ask the Security Council of the United Nations to consider the whole question of Israel-Arab border tension. Israel would be in a much stronger position to ask the Council for action by Jordan to stop the marauders if she set the example of taking action against her own transgressors.

Norman Bentwich.

Vale of Health,
N.W.3.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: A comment on Professor Bentwich's last point is called for: Without in any way qualifying what we said in the Editorial article last week about the shocking attack on Quibya it must be said, in fairness to the Israel Government, that it had addressed a long series of requests to the British and American Governments to do something to help Israel stop these border incursions. One of the latest of these notes was addressed to the U.N. Secretary-General on July 23 last. But neither the Powers nor the U.N. took any noticeable notice of these requests.—J.K.]

ANGLO-JEWISH WRITING

Sir,—I feel called upon to reply to some of the observations made by your two reviewers of the recent issue of *The Jewish Quarterly*—not, I must stress, to complain about their respective views (which any critic is entitled to hold, whatever they

may be), but in order to clarify the underlying issues involved.

If Jon Silkin singles out three contributions out of some 16 (i.e., 6½ pages out of 100!) while dismissingly concluding that "that is all" worthy of mention, as it were, he should have at least indicated the standard by which he is judging. The critic's duty is to show exactly and concretely *why* and *where* his criticism applies.

But "that is not all." On the one hand, he approvingly quotes Alexander Baron that there is no such thing as "Anglo-Jewish writing" and then goes on, again quoting Baron, to enquire where it is to be found, i.e., the thing that does not exist. And he concludes that "there is nothing distinctive and uniquely Jewish here at all." You can't have it both ways. It is only fair to point out that Baron particularly referred, as an English Jew and an English writer, to the value of translations from the Yiddish classics to him.

Because the editor stresses as one of the aims of *The Jewish Quarterly* to "maintain the closest possible link with its readers," Jon Silkin asks: "What is he trying to do that is different from any other magazine?" The difference here is in the reader, that is to say, the Jewish reader, whose problems, whatever they are, are distinctly different from those of the general reader.

This brings me to the main point I want to make. In all the discussions about "Anglo-Jewish" writing, the underlying problem is not whether there is such a thing or there isn't. In reality, the whole complexity of our existence as Jews is inherent in it. What we are looking for is whether it finds expression in the work of the Jewish writer who, naturally, is concerned with creating (and re-creating) life as it is and to what extent.

As to Wolf Mankowitz, your other reviewer, who dislikes "manifestos" because he is too busy writing. When he says that "principles, etc., don't matter a damn so long as life goes on," he is begging the question—what kind of life has he in mind? Is not life itself at stake, once "principles" cease to be a measure of our actions and behaviour? And more to the point: Are not "principles" the very stuff of creative writing and of constructive criticism?

J. Sonntag,

Editor, *The Jewish Quarterly*.
Worcester Crescent,
London, N.W.7

LORD STRABOLGI

Sir,—May I through your columns, respectfully suggest to the Zionist Movement in general, that public recognition be given to that earnest and faithful friend of the Jewish people, Lord Strabolgi. His passing will be deeply regretted by all who knew him and his ready services in the Zionist cause for 30 years.

Cllr. H. Langer.

Philip Lane, N.15



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FOUNDING AN ISRAEL BALLET

By RINA NIKOVA

When we think of ballet we think of brilliantly lit theatres, gorgeous costumes, graceful ballerinas and the enchanting interplay of violins and flutes. In contrast, when we think of Israel—we think of the Bible, prophets, the renaissance of the Hebrew language, pioneers and the noise of machines, hammers and men at work. How can these two worlds possibly be reconciled?

I have intimately studied and worked in Israel for many years and have gradually come to the conclusion that it is almost impossible for us, at the moment, to develop a pure classical ballet on the established standard of Russia, England or the United States. In fact, it would be dangerous for us to devote too much of our energies in this direction instead of trying to work out a dance form indigenous to Israel.

★ ★ ★

Israel's hot climate necessitates stone floors which are practical for living but seriously affect the spring, elevation and lightness of a dancer. The climate undermines the precision and energy necessary for a perfect pirouette, and the strength and concentration necessary for a firm but fluid adagio. However, a close study

of the customs and habits of the Oriental peoples who came to Israel many years ago, as well as of those who have more recently come and those who have been born here could give us a foundation upon which to build a ballet which would more accurately reflect ourselves. Orientals, as a result of the practice of carrying burdens on their heads, walk in perfect balance. They gesticulate gracefully when they talk, and move to the music of small bells, ear-rings and bracelets. In them is the happy mixture of the straight and the curved line which blends so well into the hard but supple contour of the country's landscape.

★ ★ ★

We have also much to learn from the movement of the camel as he majestically makes his way across the vastness of sand and rock. He walks in rhythmical strides, definite, determined and detached. He belongs to the sands and the heat of Beersheba and Elath. From the Book which has shaped the destiny of man the world over—dancers and lovers of the dance in Israel can also find much inspiration. For the Bible has an element of noble austerity and contains endless artistic treasures, among

them countless situations which can be reproduced on the stage. In contrast, the theme and romanticism of the classical ballet do not fit in with the psychological needs of the people of Israel. However, if we use the classical ballet not as an objective but as a training technique to perfect a professional standard, we will have approached the ballet more realistically.

Modern Israel offers many exciting motifs to the choreographer—the conquest of the wilderness, the ingathering of so many exiled

peoples, the struggle for independence, the parade of heroism, and the dreams and hopes for Israel in the future. These themes are included in the repertoire of the Jerusalem Ballet, as well as in the programme of other Israel dancers, and constitute a large part of the professional theatrical ballet of the country.

As in most countries, folk dancing is very popular in Israel, and it has been greatly commercialised (perhaps too much so). I find the movement and music of the many dancing forms in use lively and contagious—but they do not belong to Israel. We should not delude ourselves that the lilting airs and picturesque merry-go-round dance forms brought from Russia, Rumania, Poland or Hungary by the Jews returning to Israel are ours. They cannot be said to be Israel art.

It will take more than a choreographer of genius to create a tradition out of the mass of styles, customs, habits and talents to which Israel has become heir as it struggles to bring unity to an enormous immigrant population so varying and contrasting in background and culture. The recent dance festival at Dahlia was promising—but no more. The dancing was impressive mainly because of the ideal setting and colourful background that it provided for folk-dancing.

★ ★ ★

Travelling through Europe and visiting many dance studios and theatres, my hope for the future of Israel in the field of ballet increased. From the beginning of my work in Israel, first as a ballerina and choreographer in the first Golinkin Opera, and later as the creator of the Yemenite Ballet, with which I travelled at the invitation of Baron de Rothschild between 1937 and 1939, up to the establishment of the Jerusalem Biblical Ballet, I caught a glimpse of the growing tradition of Israeli dancing.

★ ★ ★

My work now includes the direction of a large school through which hundreds of children and youngsters have passed. In them I see the talent and musical wealth of the children of Israel. They inspire and challenge me. And when I see among the Oriental dance groups movements which I have systematically established, I am happy. I hope and believe that the creation of an Israel Ballet will be part of the rebirth of the nation.

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PROFESSOR SIMON'S FAREWELL

NEED FOR MORAL CRITICISM URGED

Israel needed not only money from the Jewish world but also criticism—criticism of a moral character, Professor Ernst Simon told Anglo-Jewish spiritual leaders and educationists at a farewell luncheon on Tuesday organised by the Jewish Agency Department for Education and Culture.

Professor Simon leaves Britain next Tuesday.

What Weizmann Said: Referring to the recent Israel frontier incident, he cited the courage of the Christian bishops who had denounced *apartheid* in South Africa as being "morally bad."

If one applauded the courage of Christian clergy in such a moral issue, then one must also recognise one's own responsibility to criticise. "We must have criticism from our own Jewish people, from our press, and from our leaders," Professor Simon declared.

He praised in this connection an editorial in the *Jewish Chronicle* last week which censured in strong terms the Israel attack on Qibya, and the statements made by the President of the Board of Deputies, Dr. A. Cohen, and by the Hon. Ewen Montagu, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, in connection with the incident.

Of what service would it be if we made of Israel "another Uganda"? he asked. That form of assimilation, together with the various forms of Diaspora assimilation, would result in the general debility of Jewish life.

Professor Simon recalled that when Weizmann became first President of Israel he was visited by the Chief Rabbis of Israel. He told them: "We now have a State, but we have a great need of prophetic criticism. That is your responsibility."

An Audacious Invitation: Earlier, Simon thanked the Jewish Agency for having invited him and said that it had been "a bit audacious" of them to do so. For it was known that he was a politically unorthodox Zionist with a tendency to be outspoken in his opinions.

But his visit to Britain had been stimulating. He listed as outstanding experiences:

¶ His visit to the Oxford Hebrew Seminar where he had met more

than a hundred young people who spoke and studied Hebrew and lived in a real Jewish atmosphere;

¶ his visit to the Association of Jewish Graduates to whom he spoke on Jewish humanism. The discussion was on such a high level that he had been reassured as to the future of Jewish life in Britain;

¶ the week-end he had spent at the Gateshead Yeshiva;

¶ but "perhaps most important of all" his visit to the Bachad Farm at Thaxted from which 700 young pioneers of a total of 750 trainees had left for settlement in Israel. This was an extraordinary educational success.

Mission to the Jews: He had spoken to many Zionist gatherings up and down the country. It was the beginning of an educational campaign—but only the beginning, Professor Simon commented. For he had met many educators, but not enough people who should be educated.

Many of those he encountered were highly gifted Jewish students for whom the old faith had lost much of its value and what was needed was a Jewish mission to the Jews, particularly to the intelligent young.

He listed two objects: 1) the need to win back alienated youth, and 2) the need to establish an inner Jewish moral authority.

Jewish Agency representative, Dr. S. Levenberg, who spoke of the Agency's pride in having introduced Professor Simon to Jewish audiences here, said: "We welcome controversy. There is no learning, no progress, without democratic controversy and debate."

Regretted Introduction of Border Issue: Nevertheless, he wished to exercise his democratic privilege to disagree with one point raised by Simon. Simon had spoken of the danger of collective assimilation, but there was also the danger of too much consideration of what others think.

He regretted, Dr. Levenberg said, that Simon had introduced the question of the recent border incident, for what he said was incomplete and might give the wrong impression.

"We must take into consideration what is happening to our own people," he added. "Probably the bulk of the people in this country stand behind the resolutions of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association."

Dr. Levenberg thought that Diaspora Jewry could contribute much to Israel

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION

to mark

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF

CHAIM WEIZMANN ז"ל

TUESDAY, 3rd November, 1953, at 8 p.m.

FRIENDS' HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1

In the chair: JANUS COHEN, Esq., B.A.

Speakers:

H.E. THE ISRAEL AMBASSADOR MR. ELIAHU ELATH
WALTER E. ELLIOT, Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL,
C.H., M.C., M.P. M.P.

CLEMENT E. DAVIES, BARNETT JANNER, M.P.
P.C., Q.C., M.P.

THE REV. J. K. GOLDBLOOM DR. S. A. MILLER

THE REV. E. F. ROSENBERG will recite the EL MALE RACHAMIM.

Admission Free

Doors Open 7.30 p.m.

—political experience, knowledge, youth —and he hoped that the Agency might be able to arrange for people from Britain to tour Israel and give people there a picture of Jewish life here.

The Chief Rabbi: The Chief Rabbi, who presided, congratulated the Jewish Agency on its initiative in arranging the visit of so important and enlightened a scholar as Professor Simon.

"From the educational point of view, Simon has stimulated curiosity in, and admiration for, Jewish values among his audiences.

"I am impressed by the fact that Simon is a man with a strong religious bias," the Chief Rabbi said. "Through spiritual contact we can maintain our link with Israel, in whose material existence we are all vitally interested."

He looked forward, he added, to the time when the Diaspora had reached such a standard that it could be of service to Israel not merely in a material sense.

Speaking in Hebrew, the Reverend J. K. Goldbloom made a strong appeal for more Jewish day schools and urged the Chief Rabbi and the Zionist Federation to co-operate in their development, as this was essential for the regeneration of Jewish life.

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., speaking on behalf of the Zionist Federation, said it had been a great pleasure to have Simon in this country. He felt that if some of the critics of Israel and the Zionist Movement had been present they would have changed their ideas about the value of these things.

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At the Education Symposium—(l. to r.) Rabbi Kopul Rosen, the Reverend J. K. Goldbloom, Janus Cohen, Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld.

EDUCATION ZIONIST FEDERATION SYMPOSIUM

Separate Jewish education in the form of Jewish Day Schools was strongly advocated by all participants in the Zionist Federation Symposium on Jewish Education last Monday.

Reverend J. K. Goldbloom opened the discussion. He said that the demand for Jewish day schools had started in Britain at the end of the last century when immigrants from Eastern Europe had tried to shape a system of Jewish education which would be in keeping with their native Jewish tradition. Jewish leaders had been opposed to it and as a result we now had a generation of ignorant Jews.

The Board for Jewish Religious Education and the spiritual leaders of the community, headed by the Chief Rabbi, should concert together in a nation-wide campaign to save Anglo-Jewry from decline.

Community and Vested Interests: Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld, a member of Jewish Secondary Schools, attacked the "method of education at present endorsed by the community."

"That method," he said, "was a declaration of their decision not to live as Jews."

He said that the community was being led by vested interests into the false belief that a genuine Jewish education was being provided and he accused the Zionist Movement of having at its

head "a lot of assimilationists, snobs, and people who themselves do not want to be Jews... assimilation for oneself does not go hand in hand with the pride in, and the resolve to remain, Jewish."

The case of the Jewish day schools did not rest upon the orthodoxy or learning which the pupils might obtain there, but in the sense of pride it would induce in belonging to a people whose ethical standards were higher than those of other civilisations.

Clash between School and Home Necessary: Rabbi Kopul Rosen argued that "any system of education that cannot retain Jewish children after the age of thirteen or fourteen is a sham and a mockery." Some people were worried in case Jewish schools might create a clash between the school and the home. This question, he said, was becoming academic. The number of good traditional Jewish homes is declining alarmingly. If they did not want such a clash it meant they did not want an improvement. Because of the present state of Jewishness such a clash with the Jewish school could not be avoided. It would be "spiritual suicide" to leave the problem of Jewish education as the sole responsibility of parents. It must become the responsibility of the entire community.

Hebrew should not be taught as a secular language but must become a key to the treasure-house of the Jewish spirit.

Dealing with the objection that the system of Jewish education would tend to group segregation, Rabbi Kopul

Rosen said that it was remarkable that while there was a Jewish shelter, a Jewish hospital, a Jewish orphanage, a Jewish Home for the Aged, a Jewish Golf Club and even a Jewish March of Ex-Servicemen who had served in the British Army (all good in themselves), the Jewish community seemed to object to segregation in education, the field where it was justified to segregate.

Mr. Janus Cohen presided.

STRABOLGI

ZIONIST FEDERATION MEMORIAL MEETING

Lord Strabolgi's recent death had robbed Israel, the Jewish people and the Zionist Movement of a great friend, said Mr. Janus Cohen, Chairman of the Zionist Federation at a Federation memorial meeting in London on Monday.

Lord Strabolgi had been one of those courageous non-Jewish Zionists who had been deeply convinced that the establishment of a Jewish State was of paramount importance for Great Britain. He had given his unswerving support in the sometimes bitter struggles of the Zionist Movement, Mr. Cohen added.

Risked Unpopularity: The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, said that the death of Lord Strabolgi had been received with great sorrow in Israel. His name would be included among that small band of devoted friends who had fought gallantly for Zionism and contributed greatly to the establishment of Israel.

Lord Strabolgi had often risked unpopularity to protect the cause in which he so fervently believed. The Ambassador expressed to Lady Strabolgi, who was present, the condolences of the Government and grateful people of Israel.

Janner's Personal Tribute: A personal tribute was paid by Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Zionist Federation President, who was a close friend of the late Socialist peer. "Monty," as he was known by his close associates, had worked with the Parliamentary Palestine Committee which had included Josiah Wedgwood, John Buchan, Lloyd George, Eleanor Rathbone and Victor Cazalet.

In the fourteen years that he had spent in the House of Commons as Commander Kenworthy he had left his imprint on Jewish history. He headed the small body which campaigned successfully for a Jewish army. He also assisted Mr. Weizmann in a fund-raising

campaign in America; but his principal contribution was in the political field.

In the evolution of Israel, Britain had played its part fully and well. Lord Strabolgi had been one of the foremost voices in this cause, Mr. Janner said.

"Dominion" Hopes Dashed: Lord Strabolgi had belonged to the Great Britain tradition of friendship to Zionism which went back to the seventeenth century, when it had a religious character, Dr. Levenberg, London representative of the Jewish Agency said. Both Wedgwood and Strabolgi had seen an identity of interests between Britain and Zionism. The key to Strabolgi's attitude was contained in a speech he gave in the House of Lords during 1951.

The emergence of Israel was one of the greatest events of our time, he had said. It was important not only from the religious and emotional point of view, but also for strategic reasons. He had hoped that in Palestine there would have arisen a Jewish Dominion of the British Commonwealth. "If it had not been for small minds this would have come about," he told the House of Lords.

APPEAL FOR TECHNION

The fundamental importance of science and technology in solving Israel's day-to-day problems was urged by Mr. Israel M. Sieff at a reception held last week in support of the Haifa Technion by the British Committee for Technical development in Israel.

The only way that Israel's potentialities could be realised, her minerals and other resources exploited, and her people economically and culturally integrated, was with the aid of a much larger force of scientists and technologists than at present existed. The restricted accommodation of the present Institute of Technology imposed severe limits on the number of students accepted. 200 graduated each year but a minimum of 600 was necessary. It was therefore proposed to build a new Technion on Mount Carmel with adequate facilities.

£2,000 was raised for this purpose.

LIVING NEWSPAPER

The twenty-first edition of the Theodor Herzl Society's "Living Newspaper" contained a thoughtful report on 'German Nazis Now' by the editor, Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld; Mr. R. Segal reported on his experiences during one year of *Shnat Sherut* in Israel; Mr. E. Speyer contributed his well-known 'Economic Survey.'

Search for Lost Tribe: An unusual note was struck by Mr. G. H. Trenter who described some of his meetings with Jews in the Far East, and in particular his unsuccessful search for proof of the existence of a lost Jewish tribe amongst the Karenni Hill people living in the border country between Burma, Siam and China.

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/bd. extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

IN MEMORIAM

WOLLSTEIN.—In loving memory of Sister Rosa Wollstein, Matron of the W.I.Z.O. Jerusalem Baby Home, who died in Manchester on November 4th, 1949.—Executive and members of the Federation of Women Zionists.

PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

TRADE NOTICES

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TUITION

HEBREW LESSONS, conversation, translations, by Israeli student. Locker, 57 Avenell Road, N.5.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 1st November

ZIONIST FEDERATION in association with the St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Z.S. Special Service at the St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8 (see full advert in this issue), 5.30 p.m.

Monday, 2nd November

CLAPTON Z.S. Zion House, 75 Cazenove Road, N.16. Asher Braunfeld, Esq. (Jerusalem) on: "King Solomon's Copper Mines." In the Chair: I. E. Gilbey, Esq., 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 3rd November

ZIONIST FEDERATION. Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. Weizmann Memorial Demonstration. (See full advert in this issue). 8 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th November

Y.P.C. — NORTH & EAST LONDON BRANCH. 116, Clarence Road, E.5. Ronald Fletcher, Esq., LL.B., on "Israel and the Middle East—The Political Horizon." 8.30 p.m.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 6111

BELFAST, DUBLIN ARRANGE WINTER PROGRAMMES

FULL CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN BOTH CITIES

Mr. R. J. Friedmann, organising secretary of the Functions Department, recently visited these two communities and attended several meetings at which future activities were discussed. Among other matters arrangements were finalised for the winter programme of the Belfast J.N.F. Commission. These will include a New Year's Eve Dance, a large-scale souvenir brochure, the Northern Ireland Premiere of "Faithful City" and a number of smaller social events, as well as a Chanuka Blue and White Ball.

A strong committee has been set up under the leadership of Mr. Alec Berwitz, president of the J.N.F. Commission, with Messrs. A. Daly and B. Shribman, joint-chairmen of the Commission. The active and enthusiastic secretary of the committee, Mrs. P. Gorfunkle, is co-ordinating the work.

Mr. Reuben Goldberg has accepted chairmanship of the Advertising committee, which is responsible for the souvenir brochure.

Dublin: In Dublin there will be a three-day Communal Bazaar at the Mansion House from 19th to 21st January, which will be in joint aid of the J.N.F. and Maccabi. The function has the support of a wide section of the community, and it is hoped that, quite apart from its financial success, it will enlist a number of new workers for our future activities. We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. A. Esses who, on behalf of the Maccabi, has taken on the arduous responsibility of chairman of the Bazaar committee. The Bazaar executive includes all leading J.N.F. workers, with the chairman of the J.N.F. Commission, Mr. L. Scheps, as vice-chairman of the Bazaar, and Messrs. M. Green and Leslie Watson as joint honorary treasurers.

And "Faithful City": In addition to the Bazaar, Dublin has also arranged for the premiere in Eire of "Faithful City," which will take place on the 28th November at the Kenilworth Cinema.

TREES END THIS STORY OF THREE CONTINENTS

Poland, Ecuador and Israel are three links in a chain of circumstances by which the Jewish National Fund's re-afforestation programme will be increased by several thousand more trees.

This is how it happened: Rodolfo Erdstein of Quito, Ecuador, some years ago assisted Leon Nehring, a Polish engineer, to leave Warsaw and settle in Ecuador. Mr. Nehring is not a Jew, but he has never forgotten his Jewish benefactor who enabled him to restart his life in the New World.

For long Mr. Nehring has sought an occasion to commemorate his recognition of Mr. Erdstein's help in some concrete form. Then he learned that in Israel a Simon Bolivar Forest was being planted as a South American contribution to the redemption of the soil of Israel. He decided therefore to present a sum of money in the form of an insurance policy to the Jewish National Fund.

This policy has already been trans-

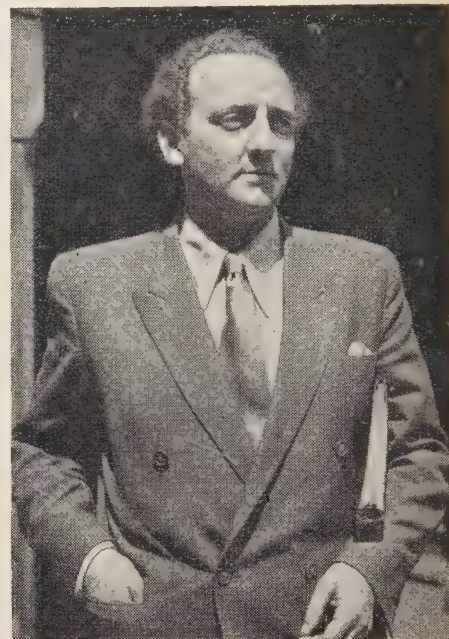
LONDON PREMIERE OF "FAITHFUL CITY"

Early next year London will have an opportunity to see "Faithful City," the J.N.F.-sponsored film which has been so well received in a number of provincial cities. The London showing, which is due to take place on Sunday, February 14th, 1954, at the Palace Theatre, will be the first major function of the revived Hampstead Garden Suburb Commission which owes its new lease of life to its joint-chairmen, Mr. S. J. Birn and Mr. H. Landy. The chairman of the premiere of "Faithful City" is Mr. Alf Kleiman.

As behoves the first London showing of this major production, the event on February 14th will be a gala one and many distinguished guests are due to attend.

mitted to the K.K.L. Executor and Trustee Company in London. It will be turned into cash and finally transformed into approximately 3,000 trees in the Simon Bolivar Forest.

NOTED MUSICIAN TO GIVE J.N.F. TOUR



Frank Pelleg, probably the world's most outstanding harpsichordist and a brilliant pianist, has arrived in London to give a series of six recitals in the provinces for the Jewish National Fund.

This internationally famous musician now lives in Israel, where since 1936 he has been a leading figure in the musical life of the country. He has appeared with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of 'the world's most distinguished conductors, and his sonata recitals have especially put him at the helm of harpsichord and piano virtuosi.

Mr. Pelleg, who is Prague-born, has for years been making regular appearances in European capitals, and his recordings are selling widely in Europe and America. One of his previous recitals in London brought *The Times* music critic to say: "Mr. Frank Pelleg's clavier recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, divided between Bach's Goldberg Variations on the harpsichord and the sixth book of Bartok's *Microcosmos* on the piano, was a considerable occasion for the earnest musician. Imaginative insight, demonstrated in phrasing, in judiciously varied tempi, and in registration, enabled him to reveal the striking individuality of each of Bach's variations, so as to hold the listener engrossed throughout,

(Continued on page 22, col. 3)

JPA - JNF NEWS

"WITHHOLDING OF AMERICAN AID PUTS URGENT TASK ON JEWRY" — SHARETT

The decision of the American Government to withhold economic aid from Israel was referred to by Mr. Moshe Sharett, Israel's Foreign Minister, when he addressed the Eighth Annual Conference of the Keren Hayesod in Tel Aviv last week.

Debt of Honour: Aid from America, said Mr. Sharett, was the payment of a debt of honour on behalf of many nations, but Israel would not sell her independence. She would receive grants as a free nation; and in receiving them would offer her blessings and thanks. He went on to point out that the defection of the United States from her promise placed an urgent responsibility on world Jewry. "This is the moment for an all-out Jewish effort on behalf of Israel," he declared.

Stressing Israel's unique position as a land surrounded by hostile neighbours, the Foreign Minister said the problem facing the nation at present was the execution of the Armistice Agreement without allowing them to hamper Israel's development. That development depended closely upon the utilisation of water resources.

MORE BELT-TIGHTENING

The decision to suspend aid to Israel under the Mutual Security Programme was revealed by Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, on the 20th



October. The sum involved is Israel's share of approximately \$100 million designated for general Middle East assistance. The immediate reason given for withholding the grant was Israel's refusal to halt work on the hydro-electric project near the Israel-Syrian frontier (part of the Huleh project) at the request of the United Nations chief of staff, General Bennike.

During the previous year, Israel had received \$65 million in economic aid from the U.S.A.

More belt-tightening: In the view of economic experts, replacement of the funds blocked by America can only be made by increased contributions to the Jewish aid-for-Israel movement. It will in any case involve another tightening of belts in the Jewish State.

NEW "FAITHFUL CITY" SHOWINGS

During the next few weeks the J.N.F. feature film "Faithful City" starring John Slater will be shown in the following towns:

Sheffield: The Star Picture House—November 1st.

Bradford: The Civic Playhouse—November 22nd.

Dublin: Kenilworth Cinema—Nov. 28th.

Leeds: Kingsway Cinema, Moortown—November 29th.

Glasgow: Argyle Cinema—Dec. 6th.

DOLLIS HILL J.P.A. COMMITTEE

Mr. H. Gold, chairman of the Dollis Hill J.P.A. committee, and Mrs. Gold, were the hosts at a function last week given to the local community to report on the results of the 1953 campaign in the district and to thank all who had subscribed.

During the evening films were shown and there was a musical recital kindly given by Sidney Leverman, June Ross-Oliver, Sylvia Veronique, and David Tidbould.

Thanking everyone for their efforts, Mr. Gold expressed the hope that they would all come forward again and join the committee for the 1954 campaign. Rev. Dr. H. Rabinowicz conveyed the community's gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Gold for their continued enthusiasm, which had borne such fruitful results. He also paid tribute to Miss C. Weller, the organising secretary, for all her assistance.

GRIMSBY

Members of the Grimsby Film Society were invited, together with the Grimsby Jewish community, to a recent showing of "Faithful City", organised by the Grimsby Zionist Society.

The performance was much appreciated and a considerable sum of money was raised from this mixed Jewish and non-Jewish function.

COMMISSIONS COMBINE FOR ALBERT HALL BOXING TOURNAMENT

Three London Commissions, West Ham, Edgware and South-West Essex, have joined together to present a grand Boxing tournament at the Albert Hall on November 17th. A first class Bill has been secured by this committee and the Tournament is expected to be an outstanding attraction to the London boxing public.

Chairman of the Joint Committee is Mr. Charles Molen of West Ham, assisted by Mr. C. Stein of Edgware, Mr. S. Zilesnick of South-West Essex and the three Commissions.

J.N.F. workers requiring tickets are advised to contact the Organisers immediately.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

YOUTH AT THE HELM IN THE TEXTILE TRADE

Those who complain that the younger generation has not come forward to take on the burden of their elders in the aid-for-Israel movement should take a look at the vigorous young leadership of the Textile Trade which, as reported in our issue, last week, has this year done better than ever before.

They are: Maurice Harris, of Harella, Ltd., who with Peter Morrison was the 1953 joint-chairman and was rarely absent from the committee table. Maurice Leigh, of Leigh, Knight (Bradford), Ltd., has for long been a loyal contributor, but has now taken office for the first time, in the capacity of vice-chairman. He has proved forceful and assiduous. Isidore Green, another vice-chairman, was also new to executive responsibility. He showed enthusiasm in whatever task assigned him (Green, Hearn, Ltd.). Finally, Aron Craps provided every facility for meetings to take place in the congenial and hospitable atmosphere of his showrooms (Crayson Models). And for this we are glad to acknowledge the work of his brother, Mr. Harry Craps, and, course, the kind co-operation of Mrs. Aron Craps.



Birmingham

13 trees in the name of Jonathan Gestetner on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by Mr. E. A. Colman. 25th April.

Liverpool

30 trees in the names of Millicent Dover and Cecil Vivian Cherns on the occasion of the Marriage, by Mr. and Mrs. S. Dover. 28th July.

30 trees in the name of Leila Goldberg and Malcolm Ettinger on the occasion of their Marriage, by Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldberg. 2nd August.

25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Ison on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee. 26th August.

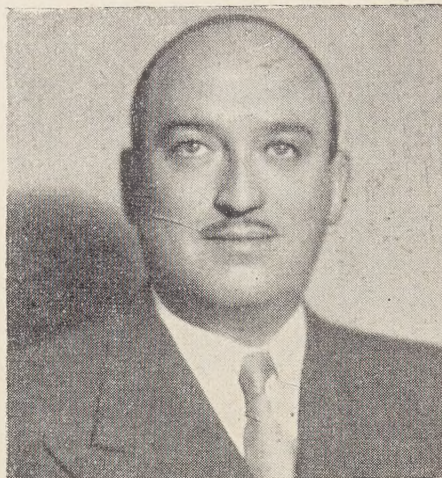
Manchester

30 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Klevan on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, by the Klevan Family. 21st August, 1928/1953.

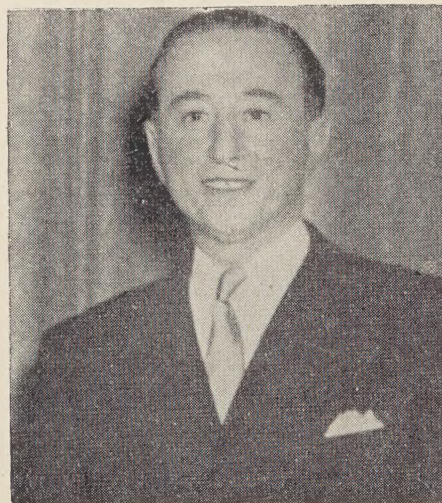
20 trees in the name of Harry Bailey on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents. 5th September.

St. Annes-on-Sea

13 trees in the name of Morris Barry Saffer on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by the St. Annes Young Women's Zionist Society. 5th September.



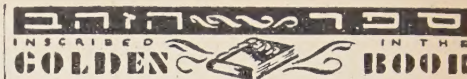
Maurice Harris.



Isidore Green.



Aron Craps.



London

Phyllis Josephs and Henry Warson on the occasion of their Marriage with every good wish for their future happiness by their colleagues in the Young People's Committee of the J.N.F. to which they have both given so unsparingly of their time and service. 18th October.

The Rev. J. Fagan, by the Chazanin Association, in appreciation of his valuable work as Hon. Secretary and so ably organising the Chazanin Concert on May 14th.

The Chazanin Choir on the occasion of the Concert given in May by the Chazanin Association.

Leeds-Bradford

Charles George Fleming on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 5th September.

Liverpool

Rodney Howard Cohen on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cohen. 17th October.

Frank Pelleg—from page 20

and when it came to Bartok's brittle sonorities and taut rhythms, his sense of style was as evident as his sturdy technique."

Concerts arranged so far for Frank Pelleg are as follows: Bristol, 8th November; Bournemouth, 9th November; Birmingham, 11th November; Dublin, 15th November; Newcastle, 17th November; Glasgow, 19th November.



Maurice B. Leigh.

JPA - JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

AVIV SOCIETY

A most successful Ball was held by the Aviv Society at the Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1, on Sunday, 18th October. The committee are to be congratulated on the organisation of this function, which they hope will be repeated annually for the J.N.F. Charitable Trust.

During the evening, the guests were addressed by the hon. president of the society, Rev. B. J. Gelles, M.A., who said that as a result of their past endeavours they had been able to help the Finchley J.N.F. Commission establish Nachlat-Finchley.

Thanks are due to the following officers for their untiring efforts: President, Rev. A. Rosenfeld; chairman, Mr. S. Feld; vice-chairman, Mr. M. Simmonds; jt. hon. treasurers, Mr. H. Clayman, Mr. D. Phillips; jt. hon. secretaries, Miss H. Horn, Miss L. Segal.

The committee wish to thank all the advertisers in the Souvenir Brochure, and those contributing donations and gifts.

LEEDS

At the annual general meeting of the Moortown Women's Zionist Group last week, a Golden Book Certificate and an electric clock, subscribed for by the members, were presented to the retiring chairman, Mrs. I. S. Fischhoff, in recognition of her services to the group and Wizo.

EALING

The Boxing Tournament recently organised by Ealing J.N.F. Commission proved an outstanding local event, and resulted in a £750 subscription for the J.N.F. Charitable Trust.

Full credit to a most active committee is deserved. Mr. Sidney Sabel led the planning with devotion, and the hon. officers who assisted him were: Messrs. S. Jacobs, vice-chairman; M. Baderman, hon. treasurer; J. Shestopal, hon. secretary; M. Small, Box Convenor; and S. Landau.

WEST HAM J.N.F. COMMISSION

The ladies of the above Commission organised a Jumble Sale the afternoon of October 6, at a Church Hall in Plaistow, London, E.13. Their efforts met with

considerable success. We express our sincere appreciation to the ladies of the Commission for their fine efforts on behalf of the J.N.F.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE J.P.A. COMMITTEE

This West London Synagogue group are shortly to hold a Buffet Dance at the Empire Rooms and extend a cordial invitation to all J.P.A. and J.N.F. workers to join them there. The function will take place on the 12th November and admission, inclusive of refreshments is £1 10s.

Dancing is to Van Straten and his Orchestra and there will be no appeal. The secretary of the Bayswater Synagogue, Mr. Phineas L. May, will be glad to send tickets on application by telephone to CUNningham 1847.

J.N.F. FELLOWSHIP

The J.N.F. Fellowship recently organised a dance at the Belmont Hotel, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, which was exceedingly well-attended. This function was a great success socially, and raised over £60 which has been donated for trees in the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest, as part of the J.N.F. Fellowship target.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Tuesday, 10th November

HENDON J.N.F. COMMISSION, gala performance "The Sleeping Prince," Starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Ticket Prices: 3 gns., 2 gns. and 1 gn. Available from: Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111. Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENdon 6926.

Thursday, 12th November

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION. Gala Performance "The Sleeping Prince," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 3 gns. 2 gns. 1 gn. 15/- and 10/6 from Mr. J. Lowenthal, 92 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6. HAM 3949 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111.

Saturday, 27th February, 1954

8th BLUE & WHITE BALL, Dorchester Hotel, London, W.1, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Dancing to Van Straten and Edmundo Ros. Tickets: 2½ guineas, available from R. J. Friedmann, J.N.F., 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111, and all London J.N.F. Commissions and Organisers.

This week's best boxes

LONDON	£	s.	d.
North			
Mr. S. Grad, 83 Rectory Road ...	4	13	6
Mrs. N. Furman, 30 Portland Avenue ...	3	17	0
Mr. I. Miller, 62 Benthall Road ...	2	9	2
Mrs. Larznitsky, 1b Fountayne Road ...	2	0	0
East			
Mr. M. Cohen, 32 Knightland Road ...	4	1	6
Mr. Gorin, 68 Cleveleys Road ...	3	10	0
Mr. Brick, 104 Sclater Street ...	2	18	7
Messrs. Wald Ltd., 14/15 Little Trinity Lane ...	2	12	10
Mr. Lifschitz, 10 Overlea Road ...	2	11	8
Messrs. M. & D. Aminoff, 57 Upper Thames Street ...	2	7	6
Mr. J. Braier, 400 Lea Bridge Road ...	2	1	6
West			
Mr. Abelson, c/o Piccadilly Club, 5/7 Denman Street ...	6	11	3
Mr. I. Woolfson, 74 Portland Place ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Mendelson, 20 Nassau Street ...	2	15	6
Mr. B. H. Leigh, 51 Gloucester Terrace ...	2	2	8
Mr. V. Falber, 147 Oxford Street ...	2	2	0
Mr. A. Wolkovitch, 23 Lancaster Court ...	2	0	0
North-West			
Mr. L. J. Bines, 253 Goldhurst Terrace ...	5	6	6
Mr. B. Levy, 67 Aberdare Gardens ...	4	12	0
Mr. Cohen, 95 Cleveland Gardens ...	2	14	0
Dr. L. Hoff, 115 Greencroft Gardens ...	2	2	0
Mr. W. S. Horschowski, 67 Aberdare Gdns. ...	2	1	0
Mrs. E. Michaels, 6 Nutley Terrace ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Freudmann, 7 West Heath Close ...	2	0	0
Dr. J. Norris, 81 Platts Lane ...	2	0	0
Mr. L. Richman, 17 Asmara Road ...	2	0	0

Iford			
Iford Federation Classes, Coventry Road ...	5	0	0
Mr. G. Harris, 19 Bernhall Drive ...	2	2	6
Mr. B. J. Ward, 7 Roll Gardens ...	2	1	0
Mr. I. Cooklin, 32 St. Andrews Road ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Murray, 40 Vaughan Gardens ...	2	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. D. Rodin, 14 Redcliffe Gdns. ...	2	0	0
CAMBRIDGE			
Dr. L. Meisel, 6 Hauxton Rd., Trumpington ...	6	2	0
BIRMINGHAM			
Mr. D. Abelson, 1427 Warwick Road, Copt Heath ...	12	0	0
Mr. H. Jacobs, 802 Warwick Road, Copt Heath ...	5	2	6
Mr. J. Symes, 19 Lyttleton Road, 16 ...	4	7	0
Mr. Clifton, 1 Underwood Road, Handsworth ...	3	4	6½
Mr. T. Appenzeller, 116 Glyn Farm Rd., 32 ...	2	10	2
Mr. C. Cornberg, 9 Upland Road, 29 ...	2	10	0
Mrs. J. Green, 40 Princess Road, 5 ...	2	7	0
Miss Fordanski, 26 Colgreave Avenue, 11 ...	2	0	0
Mr. A. Gordon, 193 Portland Road, 16 ...	2	0	0
Mr. D. Hyman, 31 Wheats Avenue, 17 ...	2	0	0
Mr. D. Rich, 17 Leasowes Road, 14 ...	2	0	0
GLASGOW			
Mr. S. Woolfson, 43 Sherbrooke Ave., S.1 ...	2	12	0
Queen's Park Synagogue, Lochleven Rd., S.2 ...	2	4	6
Mrs. M. Weiss, 16 Burnside Gardens, Clarkston ...	2	2	0
LUTON			
Mr. Reingard, 27 Priory Road, Dunstable ...	5	5	0
NORTHAMPTON			
Mr. & Mrs. William Aber, 151 Billing Rd. ...	2	2	6

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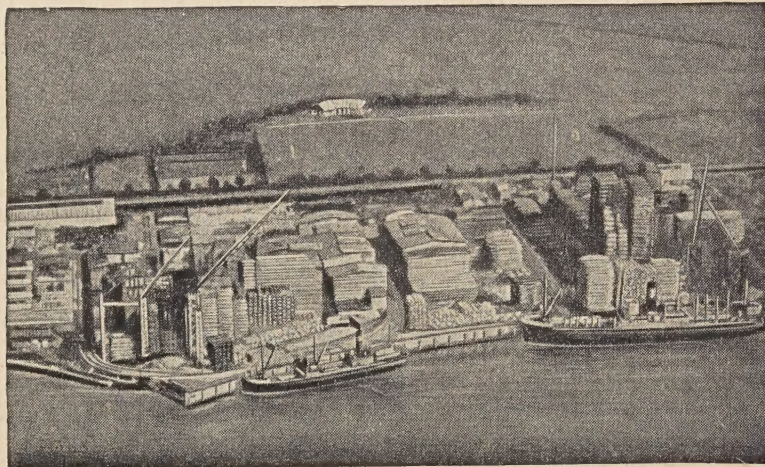
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